





more frequent communion, both on the part of the *holy* and of *sinner*; the former, that they may be delivered from all manner of sin, and that they might, peradventure, obtain the remission of sins.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

IRELAND.

Ireland absorbs, at the present moment, the exclusive attention of the British ministry and the British people. The Repeal movement, which has been for some time agitating the whole country in a fearful state of excitement, and Mr. O'Connell, after visiting Cork and various other parts of Ireland, has returned to Dublin, to receive his countrymen, hundreds of thousands of his countrymen congregated at his beck, and his progress resembled a continuous ovation from his outset until his arrival in Dublin. He addressed them on every occasion, in the most inflammatory strain, and denunciated of the British connexion, while he poured out the most unmeasured vituperation and ridicule against Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and the other great personages of the Catholic clergy have thrown themselves head-long into the movement, the rent comes pouring in by thousands of pounds per week, and the country is to regard a crisis at hand.—*Wilmser's Times*.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland, too, has been the scene of a religious movement, the most important in its consequences, the most extended in its ramifications, which has taken place since the time of the Reformation. It has been a revival of the heart's blood of the Church, embracing all that are most distinguished for learning, talent and energy—have seceded from the Kirk, and thrown themselves upon the voluntary principle, rather than to be ruled by the discipline of the Kirk, and discipline with the civil power. There is something inexpressibly noble and disinterested in the sight of such a body of men—ministers of the Gospel—being thus separated from the ruling behind them an establishment, associated for centuries with their own and their fathers' earliest religious reminiscences and prejudices, and thus separating themselves from the Roman nation's exclamation,—“A grave in Rome would better please me than a throne in Antium.” Connected with this movement, also, the policy of the Government, which has been so ill-considered and vacillating, and deploring the result, but doing nothing to conciliate or prevent it.—*Wilmser's Times*.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain continues to be of considerable interest. The Lopez Ministry having quarrelled with the Cortes, the Government, on the following day the Cortes voted an address to the Regent recommending an amnesty, and thanks to the resigning ministers. They voted, with but few opposing voices, that the Ministers be notified their confidence. The Cortes was dissolved on the 16th; a new election was ordered to take place on the 20th of July, and the new Cortes to assemble on the 1st of August. There were several outbreaks in Catalonia and Madrid, but quiet prevailed to the last dates.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail had arrived, and the following report of news by it was published in the London Times of the 2d:

“The mail brought the news from India to the 24 of May, and from China to the 12th of March. It represents affairs in Sincine as perfectly tranquil, but some disturbances had taken place in Sibiria.

“A serious and serious engagement had been fought in the territory of Khytal.

“The death of the Commissioner Elepoo is the only interesting event that has reached us from the East. The British factories against the factories appeared to be anticipated.

“On the arrival of Major Malcom, every day expected, Sir H. Pottinger was to proceed to Peking.

“This is the only later news which we have from China. The apprehensions of assault upon the foreign factories had not subsided. The death of Elepoo was not expected to produce delay in the British negotiations, which would probably make no further progress before the exchange of ratifications of the last year's treaty.

“The news from the United States concluded, the only thing to believe, will settle the basis of the Chinese trade with this country and other friendly powers, as well as with Great Britain. The Paris Constitution makes the following announcement:

“The Government, we are informed, has received communications from China, announcing that the Emperor has decided upon giving aid and succour to the Chinese rebels, and is determined, upon the same footing as the English. In consequence of this intelligence, a naval division is about to be sent into the Chinese seas, and the Chinese Government is expected to be subsequently it will be composed of several frigates and other ships of war.”

RIOT AT BEAUMARIS.—A postscript to the Montreal Transcript of the 16th, announces the following curious riot at Beaumaris, which occurred among the laborers on the canal at Beaumaris. They were demanding an increase of wages and their demands not being complied with, they went the house of the owner, and found him lying in his bed and fractured his skull so that his life was despaired of. Two companies of troops were called out, who finally fired on the rioters killing and wounding several. The rioters then fled, and the soldiers were among the soldiers who were much inferior in numbers. At the last accounts no troops were on the way to the scene of action to drive the assailants from their cover.

DIED ESTE.

THE GREAT CELEBRATION.

The festival which has been so long and ardently anticipated by thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens, has passed away. The celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, on Saturday last, was, in every respect than one, a great celebration. Its strictly national character threw it open to the sympathies and participation of all within the bounds of this vast country, the greatness of which is one of the results of the Battle of Bunker Hill; and the gathering from all quarters constituted an assemblage which, in point of numbers, was probably without a precedent in this community. And the recollections and associations that attach to the event, which it was the immediate object to commemorate, and to the long train consequences which have flowed, and which continue to flow from it, invested the occasion with an interest of no ordinary character. We are not among those who look with unequalled approbation, upon everything that pertains to the Bunker Hill Monument, and the celebration which it has given rise to; but we are among those who see in it nothing but vain glory and ostentatiousness. We believe there are moral lessons of momentous interest to be learned from the events, which called up that Monument from its granite bed; and without stopping to approve or disapprove of its construction, or discuss the question whether or not it is calculated to foster and perpetuate the spirit of war, it is enough for us now to say, that the no structure itself, and the circumstances of its recent celebration of its completion, are rich lessons of wisdom to the patriot and the Christian. The Monument stands, as Mr. Webb beautifully said, a motionless and silent, but eloquent orator. If it shall teach our nation, as it may, the cost and the value of liberty; if it shall serve as a constant monitor to remind us that the liberties we so highly and justly prize, were won under the favor and aid of a righteous Providence, and can only be maintained by a government which is based upon piety, religion and morality—in a word that righteousness which alone exalteth a



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